

VOL. III--NO. 82.

DURHAM, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## SAM JONES HERE

He Arrives and at Once Begins Work.

An Immense Crowd Fills the Tabernacle.

Doesn't Want a Revival Like That of Last Year.

The Men Who Come to "Sample" His Sermons.

An Even Larger Crowd Throng the Tabernacle at Night.

He Attacks Whiskey in No Uncertain Terms.

His Afternoon Sermon Explanatory of the Nature of a Revival. The Backsliders are Given a Severe Raking for Their Shortcomings. In His Night Sermon, Which He Preaches to a Much Larger Audience, He Dwells on the Evils of Intemperance.

A large crowd congregated at the depot yesterday awaiting the arrival of Rev. Sam P. Jones and party, but the train proved to be an hour and a half late and many who had waited and waited in the broiling sun for the arrival of the great evangelist became wearied and went away.

The crowd did not seem to have materially diminished however when he did arrive, for the platform was packed from end to end with men and women pushing and elbowing to obtain a view of the great preacher.

Finally the Mr. Jones and daughter, Miss Annie C. Jones, Professor Excell and Captain Tom Dunham stepped from the train and were immediately surrounded by friends eager to grasp their hands.

Mr. Jones and daughter were conducted to a carriage and driven to the residence of Mr. J. S. Carr whose guest they will be while in the city. Prof. Excell and Captain Tom Dunham who has charge of the books sold at the meetings went to the Hotel Claiborn.

THE OPENING SERVICE  
at Parrish's warehouse which had been transformed into a delightful tabernacle, every available portion of space being occupied by seats, a large crowd had assembled by two o'clock, at three the time for opening the services the house was filled but none were standing. The floor manager stated to a reporter that there were over twice the number of people present that turned out to hear Mr. Jones for the first time last year.

While Professor Excell was singing some hymns with his choir Mr. Jones entered the hall from the front and ascended the steps of the platform. There was a noticeable change in his appearance of last year due to his late sickness, but there was still that keen sparkle of the eye and straight carriage. Not the slightest sound was heard when he took his seat though it could be seen by the animated and expectant expressions on the faces of his audience that a hearty and enthusiastic welcome awaited him. Mr. Jones was attired in a black suit with Prince Albert coat closely buttoned.

When the last notes of the singing died away, Mr. Jones rose with a smile of greeting and began: "My friends this is surely a glad hour with me. Each day of the months that have elapsed since last I looked on many of these faces now before me have, carried with them precious memories of those meetings so richly blessed."

"I thank God that it is now my privilege to preach to you again of that same gospel which inspired your faith twelve months ago. We are here to pray the same prayers, to look up to the same Lord and in addition to take our neighbors by the hands and lead them to Christ."

"I know of nothing to fly around the earth so fast as the news of a great and successful revival of religion. Last year it was the subject of conversation on the train, on the street and at business. It is a wonder how it spreads. When a city is being blessed by a revival the news spreads and the whole country is made aware of it."

"We have a revival in manufacturing, in farming and in mining interests. It means that these industries are in full blast and that those engaged in them are prospering. So in a genuine revival of religion somebody must get a blessing from the increased activity."

"A man who is prospering in business doesn't hide the fact. You say he looks like a well-to-do man. A man who is prospering in religion can no more hide it than he can put out the sun. He

shows it in his family, in his business and his amusements."

Now we want another revival in Durham. We don't want one like we had last year. Don't pray for one just like that or draw comparisons between the one this year and that. The one this year will be quite of another sort, but we will all be blessed and abundantly blessed. You saw things last year which you won't see this year, so don't look for the same things. The Lord will give us what he intends us to have and we should be satisfied."

"The same blessing will attend these meetings as attended those at Antioch 1500 years ago. There are people who say 'oh if I could have seen Christ that would have settled my hash,' and that the day of miracles has passed and it is hard now to believe."

"Brother, to me the attestations of the divinity of Christ and the truth of his teachings by his standing the test of these hundreds of years are more powerful to me than any miracles. Why, I'm a miracle myself. The fact that Christ saved me, a miserable sinner, is a greater miracle than the changing of water into wine or the healing of a cripple."

"They had reverends in the days of Barnabas. They have reverends in these days. These old reverends got together and talked over the revival which had just broke out at Antioch. These old fellows shook their heads and looked wise and said, 'Let's send Barnabas over to see about that revival which is creating such a stir. Barnabas is a safe man and they can't take him in easily. Let him go over and sample it and keep low and mind he doesn't let anyone know he's there.'"

"These are the safe old fellows you find in the churches. They are not safe because they save the church but safe because they never risk anything."

"A man came to me once and said, 'Jones, I never saw such meetings, in my life. They are grand, but don't you fear a reaction?' I said to him, 'You have been holding prayer-meetings regularly once a week for the past six months; have you had a convert yet?' 'No,' he replied. 'Then,' I said, 'you have had no action, therefore you can't have a reaction. You fellows go around here talking about reactions, but it's the best sign there's been an action. You are the safe old fellows.'"

"A revival is as catching as small pox. Barnabas couldn't stand it and he just got up and shouted. He saw God Almighty was in the movement and he couldn't stay out."

"Did you ever notice a Baptist preacher while a Methodist revival was going on? You see him on the street and he walks with his head down. You speak to him and he answers you with a groan. He's down in the mouth and shows the effects of as clear a case of liver disease as you ever saw."

"Did you ever notice the Presbyterian preacher when the Methodists were having a revival? Oh he doesn't know anything about it at all. He holds his head way up yonder and tells you he doesn't know anything about it, he believes something of the kind is going on. These Methodists generally break out that way once every few months."

"Brethren, I don't know how many of you have kept the faith since I left you. I know some have been benefited and remained true to your promise to Christ; but I didn't guarantee any of you then. I don't guarantee a man until he's dead and in heaven and the pearly gates are locked hard and the fence too high for him to jump out. Then I'll guarantee him."

"The literal meaning of the word religion is to tie back to. The world broke loose 6,000 years ago and God asks us to come back, to tie back to him, to cleave to him. When I want to go to Washington I get on a sleeper and cleave to it and as sure as fate if that sleeper goes to Washington, I go too. So if I cleave to duty I am sure for Heaven."

"Now the bull dog is a cleaver in the genuine sense of the word. You can't kick him off, you can't cuss him off and you can't beat him off. You can only choke him to death. He's a cleaver. He's there to stay. Every member of the church ought to have a grip on God so you can't cuss him and you can't kick him loose and only when clammy death seals his eyes will he loose his hold."

"There's a good deal of the cur dog in us fellows. Stamp your foot and he'll loose his hold and run. You got your religion last year, but as soon as the devil stamped his foot some of you dropped your hold, tucked your tails and ran. You got up here last year and said: 'God help me, I'm going to vote whiskey out of town.' You lying rascal you, you bowlegged rascal, if you had had your election the week after I left, you would have routed whiskey and it would never have returned."

"A cur is a heap easier to set on than a bull dog. You can set a cur dog on anything from a grasshopper to an elephant, you can't do a bull dog that way. He won't look up unless something is around and he won't bite unless there is something big enough for him to get a hold on. Who ever saw a bull dog after a grasshopper?"

Mr. Jones then referred to the conversion of John B. Gough from the life of an inebriate to a temperance lecturer. He spoke of the conversion of impulsive spirits, as Simon Peter and others, who had once been converted and had fallen and returned to the faith. All of those who had gone astray since the last meeting he invited to come forward and consecrate themselves to God.

After reciting an affecting incident which occurred in one of his meetings in Minneapolis Mr. Jones repeated his invitations to those who had received benefit from the sermon to come forward and give their hands to him during the singing of a hymn. A number responded to the invitation and went forward. After the services Mr. Jones' many friends crowded around him and would have kept him busy shaking hands for an hour had he not torn himself away from their grasps and to go home.

A much larger attendance greeted Mr. Jones at the night services than listened to his afternoon sermon. The tabernacle began to fill long before the hour of beginning. At half after seven o'clock the choir under Prof. Excell sang a number of hymns and promptly at 8 o'clock Mr. Jones arrived. Rev. J. L. White of the Baptist church offered a prayer, after which Mr. Jones said that he had received a characteristic message from Rev. M. Culpepper who communicated the fact that he got left by putting dependence in a "one galloped" hackman, but will be here by tomorrow.

A portion of the railing in front of the pulpit had been cut away in the afternoon, and Mr. Jones remained in his chair during the entire services. He apologized for this apparently lazy attitude, because he had undergone considerable fatigue and when in this condition the position of standing brought about a state of nervousness, that interfered with his labors.

He took the life of Job as the theme of his sermon and "Though he slay me, yet in him will I trust," was his text. He said the most loyal character in the Bible was Job, that for upright, down-right, unflinching loyalty, there was none other like him on all the earth.

He dwelt in his own inimitable style upon Job's persistent love of the Lord in the face of every affliction, and made a striking local application of the moral. The devil had his eye on Job. He keeps posted on every man in Durham that does right. If you think you can start out to be a Christian without the devil bothering you you are mistaken. There are some men in this town he does bother about. Why? Because he's got 'em solid already."

Mr. Jones spoke of the rich man who is pious because of prosperity and who under adverse circumstances would be less religious. It was not so with Job. He was a prosperous man, served God acceptably and loyally, when he became less prosperous, when he became steeped in poverty and when affliction encompassed him about he still remained staunch to his Maker.

Mr. Jones afforded a good deal of merriment in the audience by alluding to the early days of his ministry when he had to swap horses to supplement his salary. He said he learned to become a pretty good judge of a horse. He would look at the animal up one side and down the other and make his trade upon the merits possessed by the horse and paying little attention to the character of the man with whom he was trading. On one occasion soon after he had made the best bargain with a man, the sheriff put in his appearance and claimed that the horse had been stolen from another man. Since then the speaker said he had looked at the man more carefully and less scrutinizingly at the horse. And so with the rich man, he looked more closely into his motives for giving, his honest desire to do good, than to the amount he gave or the good he accomplished.

He moralized at length upon Job's character. Said he, character outranks everything. A man may be as poor as a pauper, but a good character is worth more than the crown of a king is the wealth of the Rothschilds. He touched feelingly upon the character of Gen. Robert E. Lee, whom, he said would live as grandly in history as U. S. Grant though he did not lead the triumphant army.

This allusion to the great Confederate produced a slight applause among the back seats. Mr. Jones said he could say that north of Mason and Dixon's line and get a better cheering than that. This rally produced a vigorous applause.

He said some men would be better if they had better wives. A man whose wife was one of these little old worldly try-to-be-sassiety creatures was to be pitied. You can fix up so cheap nowadays. You can play sassiety for \$2. Spoke of Job's wife, said she was probably one of that class who were in doubt as to whether the best people went to prayer meeting oftener than once a month, and that when the circus came she believed she'd go with the children.

Said he, do you want to know what I think of the man who goes to the circus? He is a composition of the town set, a

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

## DEATH FOR BOYLE

The Jury Sentences Him to Be Hanged.

The Prosecution Opens Its Side and Presents Its Argument.

Definitions of the Crime Given on Both Sides.

Boyle Speaks in His Own Behalf and Is Applauded.

Asserts There Is Prejudice Against Him as a Catholic.

Appeal to the State Supreme Court Granted.

The Ex-Priest Creates a Sensation in Court By an Eloquent Appeal to the Jury in His Own Behalf. The Prosecution Makes a Strong Point of the Bruises. Sentenced to Be Executed On November 29th. The Judge Announces His Gratification at the Appeal Being Taken.

THE GLOBE BUREAU, RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 5.

Mr. Thomas Devereux opened for the prosecution. He cited 59th N. Y. Reports the law as to rape, upon the point of consent, and read Judge Folger's able opinion which he said gave

THE LAW IN A NUTSHELL and which showed that resistance on the part of the woman was not required to be purely physical. He said that this particular case on trial has no parallel in the annals of crime. He made a severe attack upon Boyle's character and that Geneva Whitaker's evidence was attacked in May. He said that for several weeks prior to the crime the hell of lust had raged in the heart of Boyle, and that on that day he was inflamed by liquor. He referred to Mr. Battle's attack yesterday upon Miss Whitaker's character and said that Boyle's argument. At one point in the argument of Mr. Devereux on the power of priests, Boyle said

IN AN AUDIBLE TONE that a statement was not true. Mr. Devereux attacked the consent theory and said nothing was more unreal save Boyle's statement that the little, frail girl had tempted him. He called attention to Boyle's appearance, his sensual life, his heavy jaw, his sunken and moist eyes, not characteristics of a man who had never attempted to approach a woman. He contrasted the appearance of Boyle and Geneva Whitaker and their evidence. He insisted that this was a case of

OATH AGAINST OATH. He charged that Boyle, who by his own confession held aloof from his congregation, only cared for the female members of it. He charged that Charles Young, the negro, was Boyle's watchdog at the foot of the stairs, and while poor, crazy Father Reilly and little Alice Upchurch were the only other persons in the building. He charged Mr. Battle with not giving the testimony given by Geneva while he was endeavoring to make her out a wanton. He argued the fact that the affair occurred in the priest's front sitting room instead of his rear bedroom was clear proof that there was such thing as consent. Geneva's reputation could not be whistled down the wind in any such way. He spoke of Boyle again, and of Mr. Battle's own admission that he was lost to every sense of virtue. He alluded to Boyle's waiting examination last May as a decided point against him. He denounced Charles Young as a perjurer and as a procurer. He said that Boyle, who had violated his priestly vows of would violate the vows of oursecue truthfulness to save his life.

MR. DEVEREUX'S ARGUMENT consumed two hours and a quarter and was warmly complimented. He concluded at 11:30, and Mr. George H. Snow began his argument for the defence. He opened by saying that he felt a double responsibility. He argued that Mr. Devereux had attempted to arouse prejudice against Roman Catholics, and criticized this line of argument. Boyle, he contended, was tried as a man and not as a priest or a Roman Catholic. He asked no mercy for him, but only justice, and invoked only the law. He said it was impossible to conceive of a rape

UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY VIOLENCE on the part of the man and resistance on the part of the woman, even unto death. He argued further that no person had ever heard of a rape in a city or on a public thoroughfare, and with people in the house. He said that if a woman resisted a long while and then yielded it is not rape. He insisted that Boyle had not planned this crime and had not for weeks made advances to her, and said that Geneva was not the child the State tried to make it appear, but she was a woman. He said that he could show there was consent and that Boyle could sit and say to the State that it had not proved its charge. He described

THE CONDUCT OF GENEVA in going to Boyle's room, and said that the same responsibility which would force him to lie would also force Geneva to tell an untruth, and portrayed Geneva's love for the priest, asserting that there is no woman or girl who does not know that it is wrong to thus go to a man's room and sit in his lap. He asked why Geneva did not scream when Boyle let her rise, upon hearing noises down stairs. He said Geneva's testimony was given

WITHOUT A BLUSH and with indifference, not as that of an outraged woman would be. In conclusion he said that Boyle, not a native of North Carolina, but of Pennsylvania, was badly disgraced, but was not guilty of this capital offense. He appealed to the jury most eloquently in Boyle's behalf. He said he feared the effect of Solicitor Argo's closing argument upon the jury. Boyle was at the

CONCLUSION OF MR. SNOW'S SPEECH more affected than at any time during the trial. He bowed his head and covered his eyes with his hands. Mr. Snow's speech was pronounced the ablest he has ever made. After an hours recess Col. Fuller made the closing speech for the defence. He said that at one place in the State he had been told that Boyle would have been promptly lynched, but in Wake he was proud to say there never had been a lynching. Col. Fuller sustained his high reputation as a lawyer. He reviewed the story of the prosecution, and picked out what he alleged were its discrepancies. He said she was no child but a grown woman, seventeen years of age, with the mind and passions of a woman. He appealed to the jury to

SHOW NO PREJUDICE towards Boyle because he was a Roman Catholic priest. Geneva, said he, had told Katie Deboys that she had sat in the priest's lap and that he had kissed her, and had told Katie not to tell of it, thereby showing her guilty knowledge. He said the case was one of mutual passion between priest and girl, and that the latter showed that she knew the priest's defense when by his own story, she had told Boyle it was wrong for her to sit in his lap. He argued that the girl had never screamed at the top of her voice several times for if she had her screams would most certainly have been heard by Alice Upchurch, for a woman's scream was

LIKE A FIRE BELL in the night. The girl has made a false statement, she had never screamed, for if she had the people on the premises would have heard her screams. Then too, if she had been outraged, she would have fled as soon as the hands of the despoiler were removed from her, and when she met Alice Upchurch or Katie Deboys she would have told them

THE PRIEST HAD RUINED HER. He contended that the girl had, to save her own honor taken the desperate step of attempting to swear away Boyle's life. He argued that had Boyle committed the outrage he would have fled. He said that Boyle had accounted for everything save the bruises on the girl's body. He said the State

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COL. ARGO'S SPEECH. Solicitor Argo closed for the State and spoke over two hours. His argument was powerful and was one of the chief events of this memorable trial. He denied indignantly the charge that the State was thirsting for the prisoner's blood and said the defence had full opportunity to have gotten information about the bruises on the girl. It was observed that when the solicitor began

BOYLE TURNED HIS FACE AWAY and looked steadily at the floor. The solicitor said Boyle's relation to Geneva as her priest fully explained her trustfulness in going to his room when sent for. Death now stared Boyle in the face, but the monster was there at Boyle's own invitation for rape is

THE MOST HEINOUS of four capital crimes known to North Carolina laws. He said the sole defence was consent and Boyle's evidence was his sole defence. Finger-prints and bruises upon the girl were absolute proof of brute force, and that medical examination also showed the same. The girl had cried out when the priest assaulted her, and one of the principal witnesses for the defence had heard that cry.

HIS DENUNCIATION OF BOYLE was terrible, and he declared that the latter's whole story was a manufactured lie. At 6:30 the argument was concluded. The judge began

THE CHARGE TO THE JURY. He charged that the only question was the act against her will, and by her consent, and that the only evidence as to this fact was that of the prosecution and the prisoner, the latter having his own life at stake and the former her character and good name. He charged that Geneva was one form of violence. The jury retired at 8:30 and took one ballot without result and then went out to supper.

THE CASE GOES TO THE JURY. At 8:30 the jury took the case. At 11:30 Judge Armfield took his seat on the bench and five minutes later the jury entered. There was a deathly stillness in the crowded court room. Boyle stood up. The verdict was

"GUILTY." given loud and clear. The prisoner sat down in an instant. He showed no special emotion save that there was an ashiness about his face which was soon succeeded by a deep blush. His mouth was even more closely set than usual and he folded his arms tightly. His counsel appealed for

A NEW TRIAL upon the ground that the verdict was contrary to the judge's charge and on account of exceptions filed and also because the judge did not charge the jury specially with regard to the cries made by the girl. He argued at some length on these matters alleged that the girl had not cried for help and that she had not stated that fear operated upon her but that she was

OVERPOWERED by the prisoners force putting it entirely upon the latter ground. He also urged that the jury had not been instructed with regard to the point in the prisoners favor that he had facilities for escape of which he could have availed himself. It

was also urged that the argument of counsel that Boyle represented the Saylor himself to this girl had had a

POWERFUL EFFECT ON THE JURY. He said it was a question of doubt in his mind as to whether this case should have been tried so recently after the crime, for he said there may be a deep and strong and abiding prejudice against the Roman Catholic priesthood, particularly among the country people. The defence would have therefore much preferred a jury from the city. He insisted that Boyle had not had that

FREEDOM FROM PREJUDICE which every man on trial for his life should have. He argued that the most powerful piece of evidence against the prisoner was the bruises on the girl's person and that the surprise at this evidence had been a crushing surprise upon the prisoners counsel. He said that the girl had declined to make any statement to him and the other counsel for the defence. The jury declined to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial, saying such a course would not be proper unless the verdict was palpably contrary to the weight of evidence presented. The verdict depended upon the story of the prosecution, and the credulity of a witness is always in the province of a jury. He said there was no evidence that there was no terror on the part of the girl. The jury believed the girl's story that there was both force and fear. He also over-ruled a motion in arrest of judgment.

THE JUDGE ASKED BOYLE what he had to say. Boyle at once arose and in a most dramatic way said he recognized that there was a crushing surprise upon the prisoners counsel. He said that one of the counsel for the prosecution had assumed the role of a prohibition lecturer in the West in condemning all who differed from him in faith or habits to eternal damnation.

HE FRANKLY AVOWED that he was subject to all the desires and passions of other men and said it was not for the solicitor to denounce any man for habits of drunkenness. He then attacked another of the prosecuting counsel with bitter invective for attacking his chastity. He was here

APPLAUDED FOR HIS bold and earnest words, but the applause was quickly suppressed by the Judge. Boyle used all his powers of voice and gesture in making his remarks and said he was now ready for sentence. It was the most sensational occurrence ever seen here. Judge Armfield said it was a great gratification to know that the case would be carried to the supreme court and that the prisoner would have another chance for his life. The Judge then passed sentence.

CONDEMNED HIM TO BE HANGED on Friday, November 29th next, between the hours of 9 and 5. Boyle sat like a statue during the judgment. His counsel rose and appealed to the Supreme Court. The appeal was granted and Boyle leaped over and smiled as he thanked his counsel.

THE MORMON CONVENTION. Their Sixtieth Semi-Annual Convention. Jealous of Political Power. CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—A dispatch from Salt Lake City says the sixtieth general semi-annual conference of the Mormon church began yesterday. Wilfred Woodruff President and other high officials of the church including twelve apostles were present.

President Woodruff in his opening address said the Mormon church had been established by God, and that no power on earth could stay its progress. All the revelations given to the saints including Polygamy, came direct from God, and notwithstanding the trials and troubles through which the Mormons had passed the Lord would sustain all those who obeyed his principles and his revelations.

Apostle John W. Tattlor commanded the people to give unquestioning obedience to the priesthood. "These men at the head of the church," he said, "have the spirit of revelation and speak for God. I bear my testimony that President Woodruff and his counsellors are prophet-seers and revelators."

"The hand of God is over this church, and no power can destroy it or impede its progress. I believe in implicit obedience in temporal and spiritual things. We cannot retain the spirit of God and yet be constantly finding fault with the priesthood."

"We must learn not to judge men by what we see, nor on the basis of the limited opportunity we have of knowing what they are doing for the people. We should not criticize church authorities."

Other elders and apostles spoke in a similar vein. The church authorities are embracing every opportunity to keep the people in line politically, for they fear that with a loss of political power the ecclesiastical supremacy would be greatly weakened.

Kimberly Reports on the Nipic. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Admiral Kimberly has reported to the navy department his arrival at Honolulu from Apia. In the report he describes his parting from the natives, and the gifts received from them. He states that the work that was necessary to be done on the Nipic has been finished, and that if she had her armament, she would be ready for a three years' cruise.

Knights Gone To Washington. CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The Knights Templars of this city were busily engaged yesterday preparing for their trip to Washington to the triennial convocation. A special train for this occasion left yesterday carrying Sir Knights from all northern Illinois, as well as Chicago, and it is estimated that 3,000 persons were on board.

Dock Men Strike Again. LONDON, Oct. 5.—The laborers employed in the wool warehouses on the London docks have gone out on a strike, owing, as they claim, to the preference given to "Blacklegs" by their employers. Burns and Tillet, the labor leaders, are trying to arrange the troubles, but it is feared the strike will spread.

Bond Offerings Yesterday. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Bond offerings today aggregated \$539,450, all accepted at 129 for four per cents and 105 1/2 for four and halves.